

Tri-Weekly Mail.

A tri-weekly mail is now running regularly from Lawrence to Westport, Missouri. The contractor is Mr. EMORY, of Leavenworth, a gentleman somewhat famous as the Secretary of State of Mr. Walker's Republic in Southern California. The stage is comfortable, elegant and commodious, and the horses are young and of a good breed. As soon as navigation opens, Mr. Emory will open a route from Leavenworth to Lawrence, Let emigrants from the East sail from St. Louis to Leavenworth and then come to Lawrence by Mr. Emory's proposed stage route. By doing so, they will aid in building up Leavenworth, a Free State city in Kansas, keeping down Kansas City a pro-slavery town in Missouri, and, on their arrival, be nearer Lawrence by fifteen miles than they would be by the other route. Our merchants hereafter intend to trade with Leavenworth exclusively instead of aiding in building up Westport and Kansas City which sent out a rabble against it.

Hardware Establishment.

We invite attention to the card of CHILD, PRATT & Co., St. Louis, published this week in our advertising columns. They have the largest and oldest hardware establishment in the West, and all the improved varieties of rifles, revolvers, &c.; also circular, mill, and cross-cut saws. We are assured that this house is worthy the confidence and patronage of the citizens of Kansas, and as such we recommend it to the favorable consideration of our business men, as also to those on their way to Kansas from the East.

A Liberal Offer.

We send about six hundred single copies of the HERALD OF FREEDOM to as many different offices, in single wrappers. If each subscriber receiving such paper would labor to procure another subscriber in his neighborhood our list would be materially increased. Our opinion is that in nearly every instance clubs could be formed if an effort was made.—To make it an object for subscribers to exert themselves in our behalf, we propose that each person who gets up a club of ten subscribers, and mails us \$15 in current bank bills, shall receive the eleventh copy gratis. This is an offer which each of our present subscribers are at liberty to profit by if they desire.

Mail Routes.

We have now direct mail connection with Leavenworth and Osawatomie once a week; also a tri-weekly connection with Westport, Franklin, Leecompton, Tecumseh, Topeka, Indianola and Whitfield. At the latter place our tri-weekly connects with a weekly from Leavenworth which passes through Whitfield, St. Mary's Mission, Rock Creek, Juniata, and Shannon, to Ft. Riley. From this time forth we hope to be able to reach our Territorial subscribers with greater regularity than formerly.

Bad News from Washington.

At last advices from Washington it appeared probable that Shannon's nomination for Governor of Kansas would not be confirmed by the Senate. We think it would be better to confirm his nomination than that of some other man. We have learned some traits of his character of which we were formerly ignorant, and we are confident that he can be managed in future quite easily. Confirm his nomination by all means.

From Washington.

We have news from Washington to Jan. 1st. No Speaker was elected to that date. The President has sent his Message to the Senate, and referring to the recent troubles in Kansas, says the people must be protected in the execution of their rights,—eulogises popular sovereignty, advocates States rights with respect to slavery, and the fugitive slave law, &c., &c.

A New Meat Market.

Mr. FAXON has dissolved his connection with Mr. FULLER, and is about opening a new meat market in the building the first door south of Hornsby's & Ferrell's store. As he will have no spirituous liquors about his establishment, the public can call upon him without coming in contact with the intemperate and profane.

List Increasing.

Our regular edition now exceeds two thousand copies weekly, and is rapidly on the increase. Every mail brings us large lists of subscribers, and what is equally cheering, the money now always accompanies the orders.

Printers' Festival.

The Printers of Lawrence city extend an invitation to the craft throughout the Territory, to participate in celebrating the birthday of FRANKLIN, on the evening of the 17th inst., in Lawrence.

Our cream upon milk is about the only article which has not risen of late. Nothing has gone down but the mercury in the thermometer.

Abolition Scalps.

Robert, a fine specimen of a Kentucky black man (belonging to Mr. Martin Bland, near Port William,) brought into our sanctum on Monday last, seven scalps of the finest specimen of Kansas animals we have seen, consisting of Fox, Wolf and Wild Cat. Robert told us that if we wanted to see some abolition scalps taken from two-legged "varmints," he would bring us the scalp of George W. Brown, or that of any negro-thieving Abolitionists in the Territory. Robert is sound on the "Goose." Nine cheers for "old Kentucky."—*Kickapoo Pioneer.*

Such is the tone of the border press. When the press gives such proof of barbarism who wonders that the people who read the journals are called Border Ruffians? Our "scalp" is not at the mercy of savages, so long as we have a good right arm, a brace of revolvers, and a Sharp's rifle—mind that Mr. Hazard of the Pioneer, and your black imp from Kentucky.

"It is utterly impossible for the Abolitionists to attempt to make Kansas a Free State. Nature designed it for slavery and the South will never give it up without a struggle which may wreck the Union."—*Richmond Enq.*

"Man alone," says an old writer, "can perform the impossible," and the Free State men of Kansas are long will convince even the rabid Richmond Enquirer that there is some truth in the remark. We emphatically deny that Nature designed a solitary foot of God's earth for slavery. God never created either a slaveholder or a slave. The struggle which wrecks the Union, will wreck negro slavery and its supporters with it.—With God, humanity, and Sharp's rifles on our side, we are prepared to meet any struggle the South is desirous of engaging in with us.

Surveys.

The township lines have been surveyed in this vicinity by government officials, and many persons have made private surveys from these to ascertain the boundaries of their respective claims.

Several persons who have made large improvements find they have done so on the claims of other individuals, and consequently will only draw such advantage from them as may be beneficially extended to them by the legal claimants.—The government surveys have been suspended until spring.

South Carolina in Arms.

A dispatch from Columbus, S. C., states that in the Senate of that State resolutions were offered authorizing the Governor to call out a regiment of volunteers to aid in suppressing the difficulties in Kansas.—*Exchange.*

Come one! come all! Slaveocrats and nullifiers; we have rifles enough, and bullets enough, to send you all to your (and Judas's) "own place." "If you're coming, why don't you come along?"

Complimentary.

The Chicago Tribune, speaking of Kansas and her people, says:—

"The Free State men have acted well. We like their spirit. It is of the olden time—cool, yet resolved, deliberate, yet wisely courageous. There is a solemnity in their pledge of union calculated to stir the blood and warm the heart, while the incident recorded of making Sharp's rifle their writing desk, recalls vividly the patriot days and the patriot men of the Revolution."

New Volume.

The 2d volume of the HERALD OF FREEDOM will commence on the first of February next. Old subscribers who commenced with the volume will then be erased from our books unless they renew their subscriptions. We trust that an increased subscription list will enable us to greatly improve the appearance of our paper.

Ice.

Several of our friends are putting up ice for next summer. Our friend KILLAM has the prettiest blocks we ever saw in an ice house, varying from six to eight inches in thickness, and two feet square.

Removal.

We have removed our office to the basement of our new stone building, fronting on Winthrop street, a few rods east of our old office. Persons having business with the editor will generally find him at his post.

A Planter Raising the Wind.

Who will buy good field hands and smart servants at a fair price, and at the same time thereby aid southern emigration to Kansas, without its costing him anything?

A friend of ours, whom we endorse as able and determined to do what he proposes, instructs us to announce, that for the purpose of raising funds to carry to Kansas two or three hundred emigrants able and willing to vote, and bear arms, too, if necessary, against the abolitionists, he will, on the first Monday in January next, i. e. the 7th day of January, 1836, at the Market House, in Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, A. M., sell forty likely negroes, being an entire stock of first rate plantation negroes; also, one shoemaker, one accomplished hotel and body servant, a likely seamstress, and one boy of remarkable mechanical talent.

Terms—Cash, or bills of exchange on such time as they can be negotiated for cash. Titles indisputable.

Papers in the adjacent counties, friendly to the enterprise, will please copy till the day of sale. Buyers save your money till then, and help yourselves and Kansas at the same time.—*Montgomery, Ala. Mail.*

Revolutionary Precedents.

It is regarded by Gov. Shannon as a revolutionary movement for the people of Kansas to organize a State government, without permission of Congress, and that such a course has never been pursued, except in the case of California.

Gov. Shannon betrays great ignorance of history, and even of current events. The Constitutional Convention of California convened under a proclamation of Gen. Riley, then Governor of the Territory, who thus anticipated the people, just about moving in the matter at the time. Kentucky knocked for admission before she was invited. Ohio threw off a Territorial shell before in the same way. In 1835 the people of Michigan, in opposition to the Territorial officers, met and formed a State Constitution, and made application to Congress for admission as a State. Congress proposed to receive her under certain conditions, but the people of the State refused the conditions, and adopted a State Constitution in the second Convention; elected State officers and drove out the Territorial officers, and then she was admitted as a State in 1837. The truth is, the people of Michigan and Arkansas had both applied to Congress for an act to enable them to hold a convention and form a State Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union. Congress refused to pass the acts, and the people of the two Territories held conventions by their own authority, formed their Constitution, sent copies to Congress praying admission. They both applied at the same session of Congress; the people of both States had already elected a State Legislature; they had met and acted, and one had sent a memorial to Congress entitled from the "State of Michigan." Her application and her memorial were both submitted to the Senate, notwithstanding some of the Senators objected to the memorial as purporting to come from a State which as yet had no existence. But the objection was considered by others as only one of form—that it might be considered as coming from the people of Michigan, and was not material. An objection was made as to her boundary also, as being too large. It was also objected, to the manner of her application—that the proceedings of the people were revolutionary, in forming a Constitution without a previous act of Congress, &c. She had applied two years before for such an act, was refused by the dominant party in Congress.

In regard to the revolutionary act of the people, Mr. Buchanan said: "I think their course is clearly justifiable. Not being able to be admitted in the way they sought, they have been forced to take their own course, and stand upon their rights—rights secured to them by the Constitution, and solemn, irrevocable ordinance." "They have formed their Constitution, elected their officers, and the whole machinery of a State Government is ready to be put in operation; they are only awaiting your action." Having assumed this attitude, they now demand admission as a matter of right; they demand it as an act of justice at your hands." The bill for her admission passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-four to eighteen.

The same objection was urged against the admission of Arkansas—that the act of the people was revolutionary. Mr. Morris of Ohio said: "It is not necessary for the power of Congress, and I doubt whether Congress has such power, to prescribe the mode by which the people shall form a State Constitution." The bill for the admission of Arkansas passed the Senate with but six votes against her admission. Both bills went to the House, and were referred to the Committee of the Whole. The same objections were urged to their admission as in the Senate. But when put to vote the Michigan bill passed by one hundred and fifty-three to fifty. Thus these States were admitted into the Union.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Worthy of Consideration.

The following extract from a letter dated at Leavenworth City, to the editor of the National Era, is worthy of consideration. Its legal position is correct, and if the law could be enforced in Plate, and adjoining counties, slavery would be found to be no more legal there than in New England. The writer says:—"Under the act of Congress of March 6th, 1820, slavery was forever excluded from the territory north of 36° 30'. But on the 7th of June, 1836, that part of this Territory thus guaranteed to freedom, which now comprises six of the Northwest counties of Missouri, was ceded to that State. This session could not have repealed the Missouri Compromise; hence, all the slaves carried thither previous to the repeal of that act, in 1855, are legally entitled to their freedom. An anonymous pamphlet, signed 'Lycenus,' published in St. Louis in 1853, maintains that the four thousand five hundred and fifty-eight slaves, held in these counties, are legally entitled to their freedom, and, if they could bring suit, would be set free by the United States court, under the act of March 6th, 1820. If this representation is correct, and I perceive no argument against it, these slaves must be still entitled to their freedom; for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in 1854, could not have legalized violations of that act continued through a course of eighteen years.—These counties are the stronghold of the Border Ruffians, and it would be well if the fact could be brought before the country, that these men have been holding their slaves in defiance of an express act of Congress, and that it is in keeping with their whole character to seek to force slavery into other portions of this Northwest Territory."

The weather continues cold, and the thermometer ranges in the vicinity of zero. We believe this the longest and steadiest period of cold weather we were ever acquainted with.

Read the memorial of the citizens of Virginia. Shall our children have to write a confession so humiliating?

The Natural Features of Kansas.

MACONIA, Ill., Oct. 13 '55.

From notes of a trip made some time since to the Blue River section of Kansas Territory, I send you a few extracts. Manhattan, situated at the mouth of Big Blue river, is now beginning to improve rapidly. It is situated in a central position, which will eventually command the trade of the Territory, and be the best point of departure for teams to Santa Fe and California. Nature evidently designed it to be the future seat of government. Several influential business men from Ohio and Massachusetts, are interested here, and will push the place ahead. Its site is on the north bank of Kansas river, upon an elevated plateau, extending back a mile and a half to Blue river; and on the North, prairie swelling gracefully as far as the eye can reach. Above to the west the valley of the Kansas opens, and in about fifteen miles, at Fort Riley, spreads out into wide valleys of the Republican, Smoky Hill, and their numerous branches. Below to the east spread out far away the broad bottoms of the Kansas river, while the figured lines of bluff and conical hills in front, open to view the most enchanting and picturesque scenery, rendering it altogether the most beautiful city site in the world. It is backed by the Blue river country, which is now attracting the attention of emigrants. A gentleman, recently from the Territory, informed me that settlers were building their cabins all through the Big Blue river country, but there were left yet many of the choicest claims of timber and prairie to be selected.—The Blue river waters a country more than one hundred miles square, and thousands of emigrants could here find excellent homes. I believe this section the most desirable in Kansas, and one of the healthiest in the West. The air is dry, bracing, bland, and salubrious.—Settlers who had been some years at the crossings of Blue river, stated that they had not seen a case of ague there. The atmosphere is too pure for green head flies. A lady informed us that her cows which had been accustomed to run to the house from flies, near Fort Scott, "looked ashamed when they came up last summer and found none."

This is a paradise for stock-raising.—When will the lowering herds cover these hills? The country rises rapidly as you ascend the Blue river which comes in from the North, heading near Big Plate and running nearly parallel with the Missouri river; distance from it one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles. Here, on the borders of the vast prairie plains, nature appears to have lavished her beauties with a prodigal hand. We found plenty of fine sparkling springs on the prairies, and little rivulets of clear running water fed by springs reticulate the country. We have scarcely known a northeast storm. Away from the influence of the oceans and the Northern lakes, in the center of the United States Territory, far in the interior, the climate is unusually soft and mild, very pleasant and desirable. The hills are composed of soft limestone having some of the qualities of gypsum; these disintegrate by the action of the atmosphere making very rich land along their base. The uplands are a black sandy loam, which it is thought will make excellent wheat lands. The bottoms of Kansas, Smoky Hill, Republican and Blue rivers, are from two to three miles wide, dry, mellow, and productive; even the little spring branches have fertile bottoms where from twenty to one hundred acres can be had of prairie, and little coves of timber in the bluffs, or skirting along a bright sparkling rivulet that winds round the bottoms—while projecting out of the circling bluffs are large quantities of stone, convenient for building houses and barns, or for making permanent stone wall fences; at the same time there is around enough of broken land for extensive pasturage; with flush, durable springs of the purest water at this time for cattle. We know of no new country where such beautiful, rich, and convenient farms can be made with so little labor. There is a great scarcity of timber, but there is more than would appear at first view—it is in small bodies, generally, scattered in different sections of the country. The abundance of stone will obviate the necessity of making rail fences, or Osage Orange hedges can easily be made, and locust and peach trees raised for fuel. Coal is said to be discovered. We did not make any particular explorations, and therefore did not see any. Iron, gypsum, copper, lead, and other valuable ores, abound in the rising country back. Water-power can be found on most of these streams for manufacturing purposes, and these hills afford nutritious pasturage for sheep;—wool-growing will be an important business. The dryness of the climate can be obviated by planting early. The soil is quick, and grass usually springs up the last of March, some three or four weeks sooner than in the same latitude on the Mississippi. The fall, winter and springs, are usually dry and pleasant, except occasional cold spells in the winter, which are sometimes very severe, but generally short—May, June and July being usually warm and wet.

We spent some time exploring the Blue river country. The Blue is a clear deep stream, about one hundred yards wide—its bright sparkling waters running on a gravelly bed, meander through a most delightful valley, which has slumbered in nature's sweet repose till now; the abodes of civilization are beginning to dot its banks; and ere long the poets will write and the maidens sing till it becomes more famous than "the banks of the Blue Moselle." We know not whether all are as sensitive to the beauties of nature; but we must say the days we spent alone with nature and nature's God among the hills and valleys on the waters of the Blue, were among the happiest of our lives. Nothing so deeply impresses upon the mind a sense of the wisdom, goodness, power and glory of the Creator, as contemplation of his works. How it elevates the soul! We ascended one of the figured summits that overlook the Blue, "and viewed the landscape o'er." At our feet, the bright sparkling river, fringed with timber, meandering from bluff to bluff, through

beautiful prairies—yonder a little cove of timber in the bluff, and the rivulet gushing from the fountain, gurgling along through picturesque valleys to the main river, the high prairie stretching farther than the eye can reach—the distant grove, and the pictured hills far away in the horizon, and, over all, the very heavens seemed to smile and bow down in admiration. Our hearts filled with love and gratitude to the Creator—our souls were filled with inexpressible emotion, and we exclaimed with the Psalmist, "How beautiful are thy works Lord God Almighty, in wisdom hast thou made them all." If our Maker has prepared such beautiful habitations for his children during their transitory stay on earth—what must be the beauties and splendid glories of their eternal abodes in the New Jerusalem, by the waters of the river of life? May a pure and pious people erect their habitations in this goodly land; may virtue, intelligence, religion and liberty abide here; may these valleys and hills soon echo the sound of the church-going bell, and in essence ascend to the living God from a thousand altars—and may a people seek homes here whom the Lord will delight to bless and own. GEO. S. PARK.

Dr. Robinson at Home.

A Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, at the close of an exaggerated account of the troubles in Kansas, in which the Free State men are charged with being the aggressors, gives the following first rate notice of Dr. CHARLES ROBINSON, late of Fitchburg in this county:—"The leading spirit of these lawless movements is Chas. Robinson. He is the leading spirit also of the Topeka Convention, and the present head of the Executive Committee of the State of Kansas, and the caller of the election which proposes to elect a Governor, Secretary of State, Judges, &c., in January next. It is said that he has at least five hundred men, armed with Sharp's rifles and revolvers, determined to offer a forcible resistance to the execution of the laws.—He has threatened to hang Sheriff Jones, Coleman, and others, as soon as he can get hold of them."

The numerous friends of Dr. Robinson in this vicinity will be glad to learn that he is making himself generally useful, in the work of rescuing Kansas from the rule of the slaveocracy. He is a man of sound judgment, great prudence, and of indomitable courage, and the Free State party are fortunate in having such a leader.—*Mass. Spy.*

Prices Current.

LAWRENCE, January 12, 1836.
CORN—50¢ per bush; CORN MEAL \$1.25¢ per cwt.
WHEAT—\$1.50 per bush.
FLOUR—In sacks, \$5.50 per hundred; superfine, \$6.00.
DRIED PEACHES—\$3.50 per bush.
BUTTER—FRESH 30¢.
EGGS—60¢ per doz.
HAMS—Smoked, 15¢; bacon, 12¢; prime pickled pork, 15¢.
LARD—15¢ per lb.
TALLOW—12¢ per lb.
CHEESE—20¢ per doz.
EGGS—25¢ per doz.
SALT—Common, 5¢ per bush.
SOAP—New Orleans, 12¢; crushed, 16¢; white, 12¢.
MOLASSES—Sugar-house, 75¢; golden syrup, 90¢; common, 70¢.
RICE—12¢ per lb.
CHOCOLATE—15¢ per lb.
COFFEE—10¢ per lb.
MACARONI—10¢ per lb.
TERRA—Black, 70¢ per lb.; green, 50¢ per lb.
TOBACCO—25¢ per lb.
SALERIES—10¢ per lb.
BAK SODA—10¢ per lb.
COARSE BUTTER—\$3.50 per pair.
BLANKETS—\$3.50 per pair.
BUFFALO ROES—\$3.50 per pair.
CALICOES—10¢ per yd.
DELANES—25¢ per yd.
SHEETINGS—Common, 50¢ per yd.; domestic, 90¢ per yd.
LAMB OIL—15¢ per gal.
BURNING FLUID—\$1.25 per gal.
IRON—Bar, 5¢; round and square, 9¢ per lb.; nail rod, 15¢.
NAILS—8¢ per hundred.
HIDES—Dried, 5¢; green, 4¢.
HAY—\$8.00 per ton.
LEATHER—\$2.50 per thousand ft.
LARD WOOD—\$8.00 per cord.
SHORT—12¢ per lb.; long, 10¢; powder 35¢ per lb.
WINDOW GLASS—\$10.00 per light.
POTATOES—15¢ per bush.
GREEN APPLES—10¢ per bush.

MARRIED.

In Lawrence, K. T., Jan. 1st, 1836, at the residence of Rev. L. B. Dennis, by the same, Mr. FRANKLIN C. TOLLE, late of Perkinsville, Vt., with Miss MARY B. STONE, late of Wilbraham, Mass.

In Lawrence, K. T., on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Wm. W. Hall, Mr. JOHN L. HARDING, from Roxbury, Mass., with Miss PERCY A. THOMPSON, from Lowell, Mass., now both of Kansas Territory.

Near Lawrence, by Rev. S. S. Snyder, Mr. THOMAS P. HANCOCK to Miss CAROLINE JAMES, both of Kansas.

New Advertisements.

Valuable Claim for Sale.
MY CLAIM, situated within one and a half miles of Leecompton, and the prettiest in the Territory, with a two-story log house, forty-eight feet long, with six capacious rooms, a fine cellar, with stable and never-failing spring of water near the house, with ten acres improved with fence, eight acres of timber, and numerous improvements which I have not room to notice; with teams, harness, agricultural implements, carpenter's, cabinet-maker's, blacksmith's and coach-maker's tools, household furniture, &c., all for sale at a great bargain. The surveys have been made by surveyor E. H. Hastings, and the boundaries of the claim are well defined. Call on G. W. Brown, Esq., at the Herald of Freedom office, Lawrence, or on me on the claim for particulars.
Lawrence, Jan. 12, B. S. HANCOCK.

10 TONS of Hay and 500 bushels of Corn for sale cheap for cash, one and a half miles N. W. of Lawrence, by E. H. WATERMAN.
Jan. 12, 25¢.

Wanted to Rent.

A small house in the central part of the city. Apply at this office. Jan. 13, 11

Home Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of St. Louis.
THIS Company proposes to take risks upon buildings and personal property in Kansas Territory, upon the most favorable terms. Agents for Insurance taken by G. W. & W. HUTCHINSON & CO., Lawrence. They have the general agency for the Territory.
T. L. SALISBURY, Secy.
St. Louis, Dec. 20, 1855.

S. Whitehorn.

ALL calls attended to promptly. Surgical and medical services for domestic use. Office, Main street, E. T.

ALONZO CHILD, New York City. G. W. CHILD, E. G. PRATT. R. W. FOX, A. C. MASSER.

CHILD, PRATT & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE & CUTLERY
GUNS, RIFLES, &c.,
No. 147 Main Street, Third Door North of the Bank of Missouri,
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.
Jenks 3m*

THE EMPORIUM OF TRADE

New Store and New Goods!
G. W. & W. HUTCHINSON & CO., are just opening at their new and commodious Sales Room, the largest and best selected stock of Goods ever offered in Kansas, for wholesale and retail trade; and while they acknowledge their obligations to the public for past favors, they will respectfully invite them to notice their extensive facilities lately added, for furnishing everything the western trade demands at low prices. They have already secured a very flattering

WHOLESALE TRADE with interior towns, and can warrant their goods at lower prices than can be found at any store west of St. Louis. In every instance where they have filled orders for country trade they have been gratified to know that their customers have given them by going to the States to purchase. It is especially in the Dry Goods department that they promise great bargains, as they purchase at the East, and require but one moderate profit added to the original cost. Their neighbors who wish to study economy and save their money, would do well to call and examine their prices.

PRINTS, CLOTHS, DELAINES, BRACES, Cashmeres with trimmings to match; gloves and hosiery, cravats, Napoleon ties, white cambrics, lawns and muslins, colored cambrics and silks, jeans, cotton and woolen suitings, yam, saddles, silk, bleached cottons, drillings, denims, sheetings and flannels of all kinds.

SUGARS of all grades and prices, from 11 to 15 cents; syrup and molasses, coffee, spices, ground and unground, lard, fish, lard, turpentine and paints, window glass, nails, hardware, crockery, glass, stone, wooden and tin wares; and colored and square at wholesale.

FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of all descriptions; doors, sash, glazed and unglazed, carpets, mattresses.

WASTES, CAPS AND BUCKS of every quality and color; boots and shoes adapted to the western trade.

HARNESSES, SADDLES, BRIDLES, martingales, saddle-bags, horse blankets, straps, reins, kinds, buckles, collars, &c.

SAFETY PENS, PENCILS, Sand boxes, cards, portfolios, paper hangings, looking glasses.

PAINTER'S NOTIONS of over a hundred varieties, to please both the old and young, with numerous other things that cannot well be described.

They have also commenced the MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS, and besides the fine stock of broadcloths, doe skins, cassimeres, vestings and tailor's trimmings, they have at all times the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING for gentlemen, youth, and boys, ever opened in Kansas.

PROVISIONS of all kinds; Sweet and Irish potatoes, apples, butter, cheese, eggs, &c., &c., constantly on hand, with many other things tedious to mention—making in all a stock of about

\$30,000 worth of Goods that must be sold low for CASH ONLY.
No. 18 Massachusetts Street.
Lawrence, Dec. 17, 1855.

Prospectus

OF THE

KANSAS HERALD OF FREEDOM.

THE SECOND VOLUME of this advocate of Freedom in Kansas will be commenced in January, 1836, and will continue the unfinished defender of the story as formerly.—Complimentary notices from over fifteen hundred exchanges, the unanimous approval of its numerous readers, the urgent solicitation of friends, and the great want of such a journal, have been the inducing causes to prompt the continuance of its publication through another Volume. The Publishers are cheered with the hope that the commercial embarrassments of the country have measurably subsided, and as the interest in Kansas now has continued to increase until it has become the great exciting topic of conversation in all the departments of life, they will be better sustained than heretofore in forwarding a work so eminently necessary in the making of Kansas a Free State. They are conscious that the local and metropolitan press are devoting much space to the elucidation of Kansas affairs; and yet it will be borne in mind that the information thus given to the public through these journals, in most instances, is first gleaned from the columns of the Territorial papers. Strike the latter from existence, and the intelligence imparted by eastern journals would be meagre and near-void.

THE HERALD OF FREEDOM is a large, first-class weekly journal, independent on all subjects, the organ of no party, not clique, but devoted exclusively to the original matter, and every column devoted to the Freedom of Kansas, its History, Geography, or Geology; with articles on the soil, climate, face and salubrity of the country; its politics, religion, morality, education and future prospects.

To the PROXY, the paper will be invaluable, as it will develop the resources of the Territory, and point out desirable locations for settlement, and information as regards its different routes to Kansas; the distance and cost of travel, and the various articles he should bring with him to his new home.

To the POLITICAL and PHRENOLOGIST, who wish to keep abreast of the times, and to be advised with the movements of politics, and keep thoroughly posted with passing events, the HERALD OF FREEDOM will be indispensable.

It costs Two Dollars a year, invariably in advance, or six months for one dollar. Clubs of ten copies to one address, without any discount for Commissions, for fifteen dollars. Current notes on eastern banks received at par, and money mailed in the presence of postmasters and properly registered may be sent at our risk. Be careful in all cases to give the name of the subscriber, and the address of the post-office, County and State in a legible hand.

AGENTS are wanted in every town in the United States to procure subscribers, to whom a commission of twenty-five per cent. will be paid. Postmasters and editors are authorized to act as agents.

G. W. BROWN & CO.,
Lawrence, Kansas Territory.

Take Notice,

THAT I did, on the 19th day of Dec., 1836, A. C. CUNNINGHAM, of the County of Marion, Mo., claiming the Claim of H. H. WATERMAN on the east, two miles west of Lawrence. This is to caution all persons from trespassing upon said claim as I intend to enter the same at Dec. 22, 1836. 3m* E. S. SCUDDER.

To Holders of Stock in Council City.

THE last drawing of Lots in Council City will be held on Wednesday, January 24, 1836. Stockholders who have not yet drawn, will please forward their certificates without delay to Mr. J. M. Winchell, Managing Director, or to the undersigned, at Council City. Persons presenting certificates for undrawn stock after January 24, and previous to February 1st, 1836, will receive such lots as the Local Board of Trustees may designate. After February 1st, 1836, no certificate will be received.

Removal.

H. A. HANCOCK would take this method of notifying the people of Lawrence and vicinity that he has removed his store of Chairs to the old Power Boarding House, formerly occupied by Capt. Toms, where he will be found for the present, and offers them for sale at low rates as can be found elsewhere. He has also about 1000 of his "Grand Old" chairs, which he is receiving new additions. Also Furniture and Mattresses made to order.
Lawrence, Dec. 27, 1855.

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

Lawrence Drug Store Opened.
THE subscribers are happy to inform the citizens of this, and other parts of the Territory, that, to meet the urgent demands of the community, they have succeeded in procuring a building in which to open their store, and the new Drug Store is completed—and are now prepared to offer in the building opposite the post office, Main Street, Lawrence, the largest and best assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, OILS, DYES, WINDOW GLASS
CLARK-WARE, BURNERS, PERFUMERY, Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles
ever brought into this Territory—all of which have been carefully selected with particular reference to the wants of this community.

We also keep a choice supply of the best and purest qualities of Wines, Brandies, &c., for medicinal purposes only.

We would particularly call the attention of Physicians, Families and Dealers to our full supply of Drugs and Medicines, warranted pure and unadulterated; and would suggest to all the propriety of supplying their wants in the line at home (instead of from a neighboring State) especially when they can do so on better terms.

WOODWARD & FINLEY,
Lawrence, Nov. 24, 1855.—11

QUININE, PERUVIAN BARK, &c. by retail, as cheap as ever, in spite of their scarcity, at the Drug Store of
Nov. 24, WOODWARD & FINLEY.

PATENT MEDICINES.—All the best and most popular ones of the day, for sale by
Nov. 24, WOODWARD & FINLEY.

PAINTS.—An extensive supply of Paints and Varnishes of all descriptions. Also "Harriet's Paint Mill," for sale by
Nov. 24, WOODWARD & FINLEY.

OILS.—Lined, Olive, Castor, Lard, Tanners', and Neat-foot Oil, for sale by
Nov. 24, WOODWARD & FIN